



Learning from urban growth management in the Pacific Northwest a Danish perspective

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Guessing What It Is All About...

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Why Do MasterPlans Fail?

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In 1979 Aaron Wildavsky found evidence enough to assert: "If planning were judged by results, that is, by whether like followed the dictates of the plan, then planning has failed everywhere it has been tried. Nowhere are plans fulfilled. No one, it turns out, has the knowledge to predict sequences of actions and reactions across the realm of public policy and no one has the power to compel obedience" (Wildavsky A.B., *Speaking Truth to Power: the Art and Craft of Policy Analysis, Transaction, London 1979*, p. 8).

Thirty years later we have to admit that planning systems are in general still addressed to make spatial projects conform to a plan, by assigning use rights in land through legally binding zoning maps and implementation rules, as it was possible to predict and impose sequences of actions and reactions in the realm of urban development. The cultural ideals of hierarchy and of dirigisme, based on the assumption that the State is the keeper of the collective interest, lie at the root of such 'conforming' setting of modern planning systems. Neither the reiterated evidence of failure nor the acknowledgment that collective interest is usually the primary victim of planning ineffectiveness have led to conceive true alternatives so far.

However, the exception of few countries where plans are non-binding and public authorities can evaluate which specific development projects are deserving new land use rights (the UK is one rare but prominent example), on the one hand, and the increasing experience of EU urban and spatial development programmes implying responsible evaluation mechanisms for co-funding projects, on the other, might let reflect about a possible model of 'performing' planning system.

Whether and how the public power has the right to 'compel obedience' across the realm of spatial development remains questions crucial to this track topic.

"What can be termed 'good' in planning?" might at first glance seem a rather unpromising title for a track. Popular media representations of the outcomes of planning policies and much academic research, in different ways, question the value and constructive contribution of planning to contemporary social, economic and environmental well-being. In contrast to a century ago, when spatial planning was expected to contribute to the achievement of transformative change in the conditions of the industrial city, the rhetoric surrounding the planning activity is much more critical and less confident. An ability to learn from experience is undoubtedly important. However, even the proponents of planning seem more aware of its failings than the potential to effect progressive change.

Undeterred by this context, the papers in this track seek to explore the ways planning practices can and have challenged the status quo. Many of the authors focus on what they term (after Sandercock) 'insurgent practices'. Sometimes such practices are located within existing institutional frameworks, in other cases they involve working outside the apparatus of the state with civil society groups. The variety of national contexts is striking and the extent to which the crucible of innovation may take shape as a response to immense (even violent) adversity. The huge challenges of ethnic diversity and climate change are evident in the focus of several of the papers. However, there remains a nagging question in all the papers as to what 'good', in relation to planning, might actually mean. More particularly, how far processes, such as inclusive deliberation, can yield material changes in the living conditions of the most vulnerable. What is the 'good city' and what contribution planners can make to its realisation are recurrent questions for this track.

What Can Be Termed 'Good' in Planning?

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Does Heritage Matter?

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Does heritage matter? Yes, it does, no doubt. And it matters for planning, for urban and for regional planning. Looking into the future, and that is what planners have to do, requires knowing the past. Future needs history. Exploring pathways to urban futures requires knowledge and respect of the urban heritage, and it requires acquaintance with the manifold challenges to the urban heritage, the physical one as well as the economic, social and cultural urban heritage. There are three challenges to urban heritage, preservation, gentrification and disneyfication.

- Preservation is the proactive conservation of historical townscapes and landscapes, a task, which planners have to face daily in their day-to-day work, moderating between rigid conservation and creative modernization.

- Gentrification is the gradual transformation of run down historical quarters in a city to fashionable neighbourhoods of the creative class, where living, working and entertainment functions overlap.

- Disneyfication, finally, is the use and misuse of historical buildings and ensembles for consumption, for attracting tourists and shoppers, for combining consumption and entertainment.

All three challenges require sensitive approaches to urban development and skilled management and communication processes, as conflicts are the rule, as political and vested interests usually dominate rational debates.

Though heritage is more than just urban heritage. Heritage is what citizens in a city, a region know about their past, and their active and their tacit knowledge, their awareness of information, facts, ideas, truths, or principles. And it is the evolution of thinking, the emergence of institutions and even the advancement of a profession, such as planning.

Eco-logical?!

While this question may seem trite, clever and contrived, it begs for attention to a fundamental question we face today. What is our relationship with our surroundings, the earth, other living species, the inert etc.? Through decades, centuries, millennia and beyond, humankind has coveted, collaborated, coerced, co-opted and corrupted this relationship in search of. . . . a logic?!

What "logic" exists in this eco-human relationship? Centuries of trials have brought many lessons, through success and through failure. As a child of the hippy era, there are always three basic thoughts on the subject. First, "everything is connected to everything else". Simply, the act of turning on a light ignites a series of events that illustrates this principle, linking a fish, poisoned from acid mine drainage caused by the availability of electrical current to the induction of incandescence or fluorescence. Given the complexity of the consequences with each of our modest actions, what guides us in our decisions, our behavior, our beliefs and our convictions? Do "feelings , values, ethics, and morals matter in this web of relationships?

Second, "There is no such thing as a free lunch". Focus on capitalism clouds this question with confusion over the word free; conversely cost. What is the denomination of cost? Is the calculation simple arithmetic, and what is the time value coefficient? What is the weight of value that tips the scale to action?

Third, "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction". When we push on a wall, it resists our efforts by pushing back. When we take an antibiotic we induce the hybridization of a resistant strain to the bacteria we are infected with. While humans possess significant intellectual capacity, we have gone a long way to prove accuracy, meaning and pertinence. But, is this sufficient? Where do we go from here? How do we learn from our experiences and demand of our future? How do we deal with the massive complexity of considerations in the web of interactions?

The series of presentations are detailed experiences in a variety of contexts that offer a fertile environment for discussion of these questions. Maybe, it is not the answers we need but rather, the experience of the search.

Can Planning Be Eco-Logic?

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Affective relationships with a place in the participatory approaches: a new tool

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This PhD deals with affective relationships of individuals with a place. More precisely, I observe the particular role of urban public spaces during the process of the making of an affective relationship with a place. I wonder to what extent temporal and spatial dimensions have an impact on individuals while affectively assessing a place. The aim of this research is to identify the places' characteristics (physical and spatiotemporal) which are decisive during this affective process. It consists in analysing the features of a place which are related to its temporality (its historical, urban, practical aspects) and its spatiality (i.e. its urbanity, organisation, urban structure and comprehensibility), but also the features which result from interactions with individuals. This identification will allow us to consider the link between the affective relationships with a place and the nature of a place. The main objective of this research is to question to what extent the consideration of individual affective relationships with a place may help planners in the conception and in the evaluation of their projects.

In a recent piece of research, I have highlighted that individuals develop affective relationships with a certain type of space: the non-space (the "non-lieu" defined by the anthropologist Marc Augé). Following this results and basing my approach on the zero hypothesis model (H.S Becker, 2004), I hypothesize that the development of an affective relationship with a place is not influenced by the place itself. To test this hypothesis we have selected four kind of urban public spaces in Nantes (France) according to their temporality: a patrimonial place (or a "still there" place), a contemporary place (similar to the "always been there" of Martin Heidegger, 1958), a place recently appropriated and a place being appropriated (similar to the "already destructed" of A. Abbas, 1997).

In this paper, I will present my empirical results. In particular, I will show the evolution of affective relationships of individuals over time for each studied place. Besides, I will examine possible links or correlations between the nature (being affective or positive) of the relationship individual-place and the type of space. More widely, this research aims at supporting an innovative way for planners to take into account the living conditions of inhabitants into urban projects, and to contribute to improve both of them. Can the participatory approaches take into account the affective relationship with a place? How this new approach may contribute to help planners to come up to individuals expectations?



Resulting from ethnic mobilisation processes directed by local nationalistic leaders in the 1990s, ethnic conflicts in the Western Balkans have led to a fragmentation and a reshaping of territories and populations around some majority ethnos groups. Based on consociational and pragmatic assumption of bringing the war to an end, the International Community interventions that followed have reinforced the "ethnicisation" of territories, societies and politics. While there is much research being conducted to highlight the limits of such an approach, there is still too little work devoted to the possible alternatives, and in particular to the possible role for planning and planners to facilitate interethnic reconciliation.

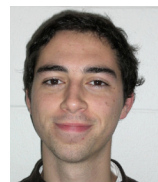
Indeed, the pacification of the region probably requests a total rethinking of the collective public action. A solution may reside in supporting innovative planning that allow interregional and inter-communitarian (i.e. cross-borders and transnational) uniting projects which rely more on a geographical and political than ethnic legitimacy. The emergence of these new re-conceptualised territorial projects might contribute then to forge communicating identities instead of reciprocally denying identities; identities more respectful of otherness which may more easily be part of a common European identity.

To empirically test our hypothesis, we offer to observe in this paper to what extent transnational and cross-border planning projects, parts of the EU Instrument for Pre-Adhesion (IPA), contribute to facilitate interethnic dialog in the Western Balkans. This approach necessarily raises numerous questions for planning and planners: may an externally driven process and external incentives lead to interethnic reconciliation? What role for planners in post ethnic conflict societies: neutrality or deliberate support to disadvantaged groups?

What role for planning in the Western Balkans?

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Urban design and the planning system in Izmir

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Izmir, third biggest city of Turkey has experienced various architectural and planning approaches under the impact of different socio-economical and political actors. While the city was looking for a new identity and modern image through western planners and architects in 1920s, recently it is in pursue of a global city with its vision, 1/25.000 scale master plan, and strategic planning. However within all these production periods of the city, none of the plans has accomplished the quality of liveable urban city life. Most of the implementations were incremental rather than comprehensive. Development plans are two dimensional which atrophies the meaning of space and just becomes the practice of defining and shaping the ownership that is lack of spatial richness.

This paper aims to give a brief explanation about how Izmir went through different master plans, misfits of these plans, regulations, and policies. It tries to find out the role of master plans and regulations in the transformation of urban morphology of the city through theoretical analysis. Master plans are one of the important tools for urban design, hence it is essential to understand what urban design means for Turkish Cities. Are there any successful urban design examples? How local authorities deal with urban design? What kinds of master plans developed for Izmir? How Turkish architects and planners shaping their cities? The tension between architecture and planning in Turkey is apparent. While planning just deals with development plans that does not include the third dimension. On the other hand architecture is more individual dealing just with the building and some, sensitively within their context.

Hence in order to understand the reason of dilemmas, inner dynamics that shaping the form of the city, we have to look within the geography and culture that we stand. Social behaviours change from settlement to settlement and from culture to culture. These behaviours and norms shape spaces and cities within time. Consequently, after examining briefly the planing history of Izmir with all its pros and cons, this paper concentrates on the recent development approaches and policies regarding the future of the city; whether these plans include participation of the community, different professions and public-private sectors, collective design processes, and urban design projects.



It is observed that the field of planning needs information from archeological studies in two ways in the experience of Turkey. The first one is the field of implementation, where building permits and implementation projects are decided, whereas the other one is the field of planning, which is also critical for the sound operation of the field of implementation and where plan decisions are made. In both fields, the planner requires opinions of experts, required to be sent to him by the institution in charge of archeological studies, and the maps, where spatialization of archeological information is performed, for the conservation of archeological assets. However, it is understood that in the experience of Turkey, the relationship between the institutions in charge of archeology in the conservation of archeological landscape and the provision of its integration with urban areas and the institutions in charge of planning studies is provided rather indirectly and that there are problems in maintaining exchange of information.

In this sense, it can be expressed that the problem of representation for the participation of archeological assets in the processes of urban and regional planning with the purpose of preservation, conservation and utilization of archeological assets is a serious problem area in Turkey which bears a rich archeological potential. Overcoming this problem of representation depends on legal and administrative regulations to provide exchange of information among institutions in charge of archeology and planning and on the creation of a special planning language for maintaining archeological landscape. Although there are many legal regulations for the conservation of archeological areas in Turkey, it is observed that the above-mentioned problems of inter-institutional cooperation and representation have not been fully overcome yet. With which method and with which legal and institutional regulations archeological landscape in urban and rural areas in the case of Turkey are represented in urban and regional plans will be discussed within the scope of this paper. Following a discussion of the general national framework, the relationship between archeology and planning at the historical city center and in the rural region included in the hinterland of the city in the case of Izmir, a multi-layer city, will be quoted via sample events.

Quoting the practice of Izmir constitutes a good example for putting forward the requirements of and deficiencies in the conservation of archeological landscape with the processes of planning in the case of Turkey. After evaluating this example, it is intended to discuss the duties of planning studies in order to provide the sustainability of archeological landscape in Turkey and its utilization within the framework of public benefit. Likewise, as a result of this study, it is also intended to evaluate the conditions, required to be formed for the representation of archeology in the field of planning, and the possible methods for the establishment of the relationship between archeologists and planners.

Utilization of Archeological Landscape in the Processes of Urban Planning.

Experience of Turkey – Case of Izmir

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Learning from urban growth management in the Pacific Northwest. A Danish perspective.

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Urban areas are growing, consuming more and more open land. Especially in a densely populated continent like Europe, sustainable development is crucially related to the management of land use, securing a balanced development of urban and rural areas. But also outside of Europe urban growth management is an important issue. In the USA, the states of Washington and Oregon and the metropolitan areas of Seattle and Portland have developed sophisticated urban growth management programmes in recent decades. This paper focuses on the functioning of the elements of these programmes and if these could also be applied in a Danish context. The premises for growth management are different in Denmark. Though, since the administrative reform in 2007, where planning competences were changed and regional planning authorities abolished, there is a need for new instruments and mechanisms in urban growth management.

The development of contemporary urban growth management in the Northwest United States began in the 1970s. The major tool is the implementation of urban containment boundaries, fostering growth within and limiting it outside the boundary. Additionally a set of policies reaching from densification strategies to the trade of development rights is used to support the growth managements' goals. The paper reviews the most important elements of the urban growth management in the two US states. Based on several semi-structured interviews with planning experts done during a research stay in Seattle and Portland in May 2009, as well as some reports and data on land use development, an evaluation of the growth management will be done and some conclusions for a potential application of growth management in a Danish context will be drawn. The premises in Danish planning are certainly different from Washington and Oregon as e.g. the municipalities in Denmark have strong control options in planning. However, especially the metropolitan co-operation and co-ordination instruments can certainly contribute to the discussion on urban growth management in Denmark and elsewhere.

A strong relationship between the phenomenon of immigration, the urban condition and processes of inclusion has been established throughout Europe. On the one hand the impact of globalization on cities leads to the diffusion of social issues that are specifically urban, among them immigration. On the other, the crises of welfare state and the weakening of central governments contribute to the relegation of the treatment of complex social problems to the local sphere: local policies of social cohesion arise.

Literature and policies related to immigration are permeated of a double rhetoric, that of exclusion and inclusion, in both cases told through spatial devices, in particular neighbourhoods: that is the story of progressive deprivation and consequent regeneration of many areas across Europe –inner cities neighbourhoods (UK), banlieue (France)- where the most unprivileged lives, often foreigners.

If this rhetoric gained success almost everywhere in the EU (becoming a sort of label, in opposition to the US where the discourse on race is more central) however in certain countries' debates it has been brought into question. In particular it seems that the European rhetoric on ethnic exclusion/inclusion uses a spatial focus – that of housing, and residential neighbourhoods – that is not suitable for Southern European countries, among them Italy. Structural conditions, such as welfare, housing systems, urban and planning policies contributed to the fact that ethnic housing in Italian cities is not following concentrative patterns and, consequently, it is less evident, difficult to be caught on. If it is undoubted that urban space can be a device for exclusion and inclusion, it is not clear "which" urban spaces can be more suitable to read these processes in the Italian case. Adopting a different perspective, locally based, should be the starting point for the design of adequate policies.

Exploring these issues permits to cast light on a particular aspect of the controversial relationship between rhetoric thought centrally and interpreted locally. Italy, is a country where the influence of the EU on urban policies is acknowledged, and that is not exempt from the rhetoric of social cohesion, at the same time these inputs crash with a condition, that of Mediterranean city, that differs substantially from its northern counterpart mainly responsible of the construction of a European interpretative model.

Immigration and territories. The Italian case beyond social cohesion rhetoric

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Regional cultural heritage: new vision for preservation in Sardinia (Italy)

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This paper considers the changes made to the new Regional Town Planning in the cultural heritage field. Recent legal measures have required prudent and conscious decision making in the use and transformation of the city and territory. In Sardinia (Italy) the D. Lgs. 42/2004 introduced in the Regional Town Planning a regulation favouring the conservation and the development of cultural heritage in the course of urban planning. Consequently, this has started procedures to research the context and the value given to it by the local community. These are aimed at promoting the recognition of its value and ensuring the best conditions of public and private use. Conservation and use of cultural heritage imposes new conditions which open up opportunity and which must be dealt with not only as simple qualitative attributes, but as components for economic development. The cultural matrix of place identity becomes a singular element of sustainable development and supports action which is compatible with the conservation and development of the places' cultural resources. In this sense the concept of the value of cultural heritage comes from a renewed approach in sustainable development which sees the territory as an expression of the community culture and, at the same time, the expression of the cultural diversity. The territory is perceived as the result of layered processes in time and space and as a creative opportunity for new interpretations, compatible interventions, economic value. Therefore, an initial analysis can be based on recognising the intrinsic values of the asset as "cultural-historic heritage", to be better used by citizens and to be preserved for the future. Following this, instrumental measurements are used to widen the vision in assessing the capacity to produce economic revenue. In both cases it is necessary to understand the enormous significance of the contextual relations system in which the heritage quality assessment takes into account artistic and social values and recognises the functions and relations consolidated in that specific context. The case studies illustrate how the construction and sharing of information are used together in order to identify specific assessment criteria, allowing the attribution to the local cultural heritage of values, which in turn guide proposals of modes of use which are coherent with "the vision" of the Regional Town Planning.



Drawing on Foucault's conceptualisation of power - as a set of actions performed upon other actions and reactions - this article aims to understand the mechanisms behind cultural conservation where nexus of conflictual powers is particular densified as an effect of both an occupation force and the international community intervention. Thereby, it examines the way discourses of cultural meanings are formed, transformed and correlated influenced by the multiple powers involved in the politics of cultural conservation. The link between discourse and power is illustrated through a particular enactment of a concrete research in which the Historic Centre of Nablus in Palestine is identified as a case. Conflict of power relations and interests is a universal question however it becomes a unique phenomenon when happening in an occupied society. This article argues that occupation force, local resistance and international community interventions have exposed the cultural resources of the Palestinian Historic centres to 'concentrated' processes of both 'destruction' and 'conservation'. Understanding the current mechanisms behind cultural conservation may therefore explore possible ways for locally-sensitive cultural conservation.

Conservation under occupation: conflictual powers, meanings and values

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Analyzing the costs of Urban Sprawl in China –A Case Study of Jiangning County, Nanjing City, China

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Urban sprawl is regarded as one of the potential challenges to sustainable development where urban planning with effective resource utilization, allocation of natural resources and infrastructure initiatives are key concerns (Mahesh et al., 2008). The cities of China have been developing rapidly after the reform and the opening-up to external economies. Since 1980, urban sprawl has emerged in most regions. Land development and consumption have been out of control and have kept expanding blindly, especially to the marginal areas of some metropolises, which have a very large extent undermined the intensive use of urban lands. Moreover, this undesirable growth pattern invariably threatens the goal of a sustainable development and appears to impose some costs socially, economically and environmentally on households, firms and governments. In this study, we used the multi-temporal Landsat TM images which covered whole Jiangning County to carry out the image classification. The built-up areas of Jiangning County were extracted from the classified images. We used the built-up area as one indicator to ascertain the land use changes and to test for urban sprawl in the research area. The results showed a significant change in the amount of resource lands (agricultural and forest) over the given period (1979 – 2003), depicting a sprawling development pattern with its attendant costs in the Jiangning County.

Planning at the regional level in the Czech Republic faces many problems at present that substantially lessen its usefulness: Counties are relatively new administrative level and therefore there is usually lack of a broader discussion about the development strategy of a county and also problematic and unclear cooperation between county and municipality representatives.

Although the regional planning documentation should be comprehensive, it is usually focused primarily on transport and technical infrastructure. However, there are controversies and conflicts that are not managed – neither from the point of communication, nor from the point of the topic itself – there is the lack of strategic vision, which could be the benchmark in conflict situations. Often there is no concept of regional settlement framework. Top-down process is not able to solve problems of areas, which do not grow dynamically, but are economically or socially disadvantaged. Ordinary people do not understand regional issues and therefore they do not care and act only when they feel threatened – people are then perceived only as a destructive element. This generates problems which the traditional planning is not able to solve and it often grows into conflicts. In these critical and inconclusive situations appear some emergency projects based on public participation. We would like to present the two projects – regional studies, which have been initiated by the regional authorities in these situations, as a case study. We will try to explain the reasons for starting the projects, the resulting public participation methods used and discuss their success and possibilities of application in other projects, the impact of public involvement on the quality of the final solution, limits of public involvement and also limits resulting from institutional capacity of the county officers and representatives and their readiness to work with participative approach.

The first of these is a regional study of Střela in the Karlovy Vary County, which includes 6 towns and 11 villages. This area is economically and socially weak. The task of the study was to actuate local people, define specific problems and proposals for their solutions and prepare specific development projects and ways how to incorporate them into the planning documentation. The second case study is a study commissioned by Královéhradecký County at the initiative of municipalities Kocbeře and Choustníkovo Hradiště. These communities agree with the placement of highway R11 on their territory, but have many concerns about the routing and the construction of the road and therefore disagree with the current plans. The task of the study is the modelling scenarios of development and design of specific actions and projects in connection with the R11, so as to minimize negative impacts and vice versa use the opportunity which the new road offers.

Public involvement appears beneficial for regional planning, but it appears a number of obstacles and challenges that are to be described in the paper. For further development of public participation is crucial to improve the methods, evaluate them and share the experience.

Public participation in response to some problems of regional planning in the Czech Republic

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Formal planning system vs. informal planning: three cases from Slovenia

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There are at least three dimensions that need to be considered in understanding why master plans and formal planning procedures fail. First, the formal planning system is characterised by increased complexity with numerous restrictions and rules. Second, investors are interested only in rapid solutions; as a result, the time dimension of formal planning procedures is an important component that determines the successful realization of planned investments. Third, postmodern cultural practices, the process of democratization, the development of a modern information society, increased critical awareness by society and the political agenda are important elements that also influence spatial development. Since the formal planning system seems to be too complicated and because it lacks the ability to serve the legitimate interests of investors, individuals, social groups and politicians, formal planning activities include important informal elements.

The role of the formal planning system and informal planning activities was compared in three case studies from Slovenia. The main finding was that the location of economic activities cannot be interpreted just through the characteristics of the formal planning system (i.e. national and municipal development and spatial policies), but should be viewed also through informal planning. Informal planning practices can be observed mainly in legal and illegal influences on formal planning procedures. Lobbying was used as a key informal planning instrument that enabled the successful conclusion of formal planning procedures.

Natura 2000 is a European coherent network of areas to be protected for their ecological importance, established under the Habitats Directive (HD) and under the Birds Directive (BD); it is aimed at protecting biodiversity and especially habitats and species rare, valuable or threatened.

With reference to the management of sites composing the network, article 6 of the HD requires that Member States 'establish the necessary conservation measures involving, if need be, appropriate management plans specifically designed for the sites or integrated into other development plans.' While conservation measures are compulsory, it is therefore up to each Member State to establish whether management plans are necessary and what form they will take.

This paper analyzes the implementation of Natura 2000 in Sardinia (Italy), whose ecological network consists of 92 Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) and 37 Special Protection Areas (SPAs), accounting for approximately a 15% of the total land area of the island. In Italy management plans for Natura 2000 sites are not compulsory; however, following a call for proposals, in Sardinia 76 management plans concerning 87 SCIs were prepared by the local administrations in compliance with both the 2002 national guidelines and the 2005 regional guidelines. As a result of the recent approval of 69 (as of September 2009) of these plans by the regional executive, approximately a 55% of the Sardinian ecological network is planned by means of management plans aimed at maintaining natural habitats or restoring them at a favourable conservation status. This raises a series of questions, two of which will be addressed in this paper by looking at specific case-studies. First, it is still unknown what role these plans will play in the Sardinian multi-level planning system; in fact, although municipalities have agreed to make their land-use plans compliant with management plans, this is a voluntary agreement and not a statutory requirement. Second, it is not yet clear how management plans will fit into the appropriate assessment of the implications of projects and plans (including land-use plans) for the site in question required by the HD.

"Yet Another Plan?"

Management Plans for Natura 2000 Sites as Non-Compulsory Conservation Measures to Implement the Habitats Directive in Sardinia.

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Institutionalising insurgent claims....Towards 'good' planning?

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The concept of 'good' in planning is buried within the paradoxical spaces of the twenty-first century metropolis, spaces created in part by the ascendancy of neoliberalism and globalisation in recent decades. These interconnected processes have shifted power towards the market and private sector, deeply influencing and often driving political agendas from local to national, and indeed supranational, scales. At the same time the rise of postmodernism has forged a new politics of inclusion and new forms of citizenship, eroding the foundations of formal and substantive citizenship and challenging the concept of 'national' identity and belonging as ties between people and the state are weakened.

While international institutions and many municipalities employ discourses of civil society engagement in urban planning and decision-making processes, the reality that they meaningfully work with all inhabitants, especially the marginalised urban poor, is questionable.

Responding to this and connected shifts in the spatiality of power spurred by globalisation and neoliberalism, resistances, movements and alternative approaches to claim new forms of citizenship and rights to the city are emerging, bringing another perspective of 'good' into planning. These claims are staked through insurgent practice, occurring in invited and created spaces of power, a practice that in essence challenges the existing social, political, and economic relations in the city and beyond.

Yet how do the emerging insurgent claims from city dwellers, especially marginalised groups, persist in the long-term? Can they become effectively embedded in institutional practices and processes without being co-opted or subsumed within the state apparatus, transforming process and outcomes towards a more socially just and sustainable city?

This paper explores how inclusive and substantive citizenship and the right to the city can be sought through the institutionalisation of insurgent practice in urban development. These concepts are unpacked, including corresponding notions of power, citizenship and the right to the city, the relationship between them is explained. A hypothesis regarding the conditions for their connection is presented, unveiling important elements of the meaning of 'good' in planning and urban development.

The drive towards sustainability, multifunctionality and interdisciplinarity has evoked a possible reunion of different planning subfields. Strategic planning which joins green infrastructure (GI) and urban regeneration (UR) together in delivering multiple benefits more efficiently and sustainably to human settlements is increasingly appreciated by planners, developers and business groups. It is also believed that GI and UR may mutually benefit each other, such as the positive effect a better green space system has on catalysing UR, and conversely the direct contribution of improved public space to a local GI system. However, a more profound exploration of the relationship of GI and UR is needed. It is argued on extensive failure to understand the potential intersection and tensions between GI and UR may result in a less efficient implementation of this joint approach, as well as a less persuasive argument for the potential coalition of these two traditionally detached subfields of planning. This article, thus, focuses on establishing a theoretical model for interpreting this relationship, and analysing the weaknesses of the more integrated approach which can apply in reality.

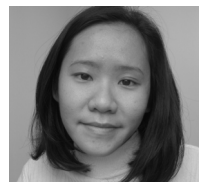
Historical quarters in developing Asian countries are often characterised by high-density, disordered development and low provision of GI. The historic quarter of Taipei City, Taiwan, demonstrates these physical characteristics, and as it has recently been targeted with urban renewal policies, it is used here as a case study. It provides a pertinent example to examine the possibility and benefits of the potential integration of these two concerns, as well as the difficulties, in this most complicated situation.

This article firstly profiles the theoretical relationship of GI and UR by reviewing international planning cases, which have tried to make this link. A planning process is assumed to be more integrated if it aims at making decisions on conserving, enhancing and creating GI components through a scientific GIS-based method, which assesses the current functionality and future need of an UR area. Secondly, a conceptual model, interpreting the relationship of GI and UR as a mutually process-product cycle, is developed. In this model, quality of life, network theory and government intervention are identified as three key aspects in which planning contribution could be made to reinforce the integration of GI and UR. Based on the model, the institutional and policy gaps in Taipei in terms of a better integrated approach are then examined. Finally, the preliminary conclusion suggests that a GI-like plan, for example the draft Landscape Master Plan for Taipei City, does provide a useful tool itself to embrace both concepts and provoke discussion, even if its immediate achievements are limited in extent. Moreover, lack of any direct links between GI and UR, for instance by demonstrating the monetary value of GI functions, tends to keep the two subfields detached.

Toward Joint Relationship of Green Infrastructure and Urban Regeneration in Historical Urban Quarter

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The landscape as a planning issue.

Landscape perception as a tool: limits, perspectives and potentialities through an experimentation in a contemporary mountain landscape

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The paper aims to reformulate the main questions of the conference, concerning the general issue of the planning challenges and the reasons why the master plans fail, in the question: "How could the planning not fail, in front of the problems the contemporary materials it has to manage are letting out?"

It has conceived with a particular reference to the landscape planning. Actually, according with theories focussing on its cultural features and in particular on its being a link between local societies and territories they are living in, the landscape is par excellence the complex material the contemporary planning has to measure with. In primis because it is an en mouvance theme handled by a quite static practices as the planning ones are. The landscape's perception is here proposed as a tool able to bridge the contents' gap between strategic visions and local projects, because of its potentiality to substantiate and territorialize themes and topics and give concreteness and effectiveness to contemporary landscapes transformation. Sure enough, just because the capacity of revealing the landscape into its contingent dimension related to ah hic et nunc condition that distinguishes the relationship with local societies, the perception allows to find the significant elements to build on effective landscape politics and the agreement for real actions of development and safeguard. According to Gibson (1979), the environment is not being determined as itself, but by means of the relationship between subject (observer) and reality (observed). In this sense, we consider the human factors, presences, actions and thinking making the landscape as elements of a wide ecological approach to the question, that cannot be set aside in a sustainable, contemporary and complex perspective for planning.

The research has moved from a critical rereading of the perception's rule into the evolution of the landscape concept - analyzed both into its ontological complexity and with regards to operating limitations and potentials - until the renewed centrality the European Landscape Convention has appointed it. Under this theoretical framework, the Kaleidoscope of perceived landscapes is proposed as operating adaption which allows to recognize the landscape perception rule and test its planning effectiveness . A rule which not express itself only as an instrument of cultural understanding of the topic, giving reason and roots to the landscape as collective work, but also as an element to single the places transformation perspectives out. The thesis pointed out is that, by the light of the postmodern planning instrumentals uncertainties' awareness, this proposed not-homogenizer adaption can be considered as an useful tool to let the landscape perception establish its rule as operating instrument.

The effectiveness of this rule is closely related to possibility of capturing, decoding and bringing back landscape perceptions, as the Kaleidoscope has permitted to test

and will show. If it is actually true that “the landscape means an area, as perceived by people”, the way in which these perceptions can be understood and the procedure to bring them back as an action instrument, become the central topic of the experimental part of the paper.

Representing the perceived landscape in Roncesano, a little town in Valsugana Valley (Italy) chosen as case study, takes shape as a process of reworking of the landscape. It has been developed through the critical return of perceived landscapes by the means of the Kaleidoscope, that elaborates images and looks’ typologies to make explicit elements, values and criticalities. Such a critical elaboration also includes a reflection about the effective space of action/transformation/planning provided by each look.



Every year hundreds of earthquakes are recorded in Iran; but Bam earthquakes of 26th December 2003 can be considered as the first urban ones in this country.

The destruction level in the city was from 10 to 100 percent and the number of people killed in the urban region was estimated more than 32000. In Average 70% of city's physical structure, 30% of its economical infrastructure was destroyed and at least 30% of its people have been killed. In the other word, not only people lose their house, but also they became completely homeless and the social and economical structure of the city was ruptured. It means that earthquake has affected on city and its residents in different way. In conclusion good planning for this situation should considers environmental, Psychological, Physical, Socio-cultural and Economical factors.

In this regard, National Sustainable Development Committee of Bam was formed to make a Manifesto for leading of implementation. This Manifesto concerned with the programs and recommendations of Agenda 21 (the Global Sustainable Development) aiming at localizing this global agenda and addressed an appropriate & comprehensive development pattern (from economical, social, physical, environmental points of view) to improve living quality in Bam without depriving the future generations of the natural resources.

Even through this attention in Bam manifesto, after 6 years lack of succeed has been achieved in implementation of its instruction.

This article is trying to propose a suggestion by considering the "Bam Sustainable Development Manifesto", its executive program (according to the guideline in 21 Agenda), its strengths and weakness in compare with advantage and disadvantage of the planning which implemented by government.

This suggestion can present some pivotal features to identifying good planning for sustainable development in the cities like Bam after earthquake. It refers two level of suggestion. First, on level of preparing good planning which deliberate upon the needs of people after disasters and environmental condition. Second on level of supportive activities which help planning to implement.

Because in order to achieve sustainability in reconstruction of the cities, having good planning is not sufficient and it is very important to inspect the execution of planning and reflect the feedbacks on it.

Given the unpleasant situation of many rural areas, driven largely by negative developments such as declining population numbers, high unemployment rate, high number of outbound commuters, loss of purchasing power etc., which result in competence losses, status devaluation and socio-spatial disparities etc., future-oriented solutions are urgently required. The emerging question is, if knowledge and the consequently instruments of a knowledge-based regional development – as placed at “center stage” by management theories, politics and economics – can assist to meet the challenges rural areas are confronted with and enhance their disadvantaged position?

Building on the model of the “regional knowledge basis” introduced by Holzinger (et al., 1998) this paper will consider on the interplay of formal / informal, tacit / explicit knowledge as essential key elements to provide different case-specific forms of knowledge. Furthermore the gathering and management of this knowledge (in terms of learning processes, sharing and storing of knowledge) as well as the tools (normative, technical and structural) required to provide a knowledge-based regional context have been explored. In order to prevent premature generalization both case studies are examined separately towards their strengths, weaknesses and options in order to figure out the key-factors of a knowledge-based sustainable rural development.

Coming back to the initial statement “knowledge as the key element for “good” planning, the knowledge based practical planning approach of this paper emphasizes the significant role of participation and empowerment of the population. Regarding to the case studies the paper will figure out two avenues for implementation:

On one hand the focus lies on the “hardware”, building on the argument that knowledge based regional planning systems require the establishment of an advanced modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to overcome the lack of codified knowledge (=information). Furthermore the paper will deal with the assumption that an appropriate supply with ICT – and the possibilities along with it - can make the rural area an attractive place to live and work for a broader range of lifestyles.

On the other hand the paper will assist to understand that the “software” represented by the human being itself is the core element for a knowledge-based sustainable rural development. In this context the emphasise lies on knowledge as the final product of learning processes and the source for innovation.

The paper will conclude with the core message that “knowledge follows tasks” in the sense of “providing specific solutions for particular regional problems and situations” as requirement and simultaneously subject for good planning.

Knowledge – the key element for “good” planning

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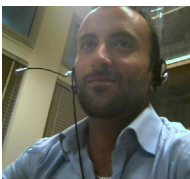


Complex hazardous events: which challenges for future urban planning policies in Italy?

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In recent times, due to the increase of complexity of cities, disasters are evolving too. Modern disasters are in fact often characterized by chains of heterogeneous events - natural, technological or natural-technological - which lead to heterogeneous impacts and damage to all sorts of exposed elements: people, buildings, infrastructure, power lines, hazardous industrial plants, natural resources, etc. In the last decades, important cities, as for example Kobe (Japan) in 1995 or New Orleans (Louisiana, US) in 2005, experienced these types of events, which in this paper has been defined "Complex Hazardous Events" (CHaE). Accordingly, many scholars have called for a new vision of the disaster problem in risk management and land use planning practice, aimed at a better understanding - and management - of the complexity of disasters. This is a great concern because, as scholars have argued: (A) current approaches to risk evaluation and management usually focus on one type of hazard - natural or technological - and vulnerability analysis, grounded on a hazard-oriented approach, generally focused on structural characteristics of buildings and infrastructure, sometimes dealing with social and economic aspects; (B) for what concerns land use planning, these themes are rarely integrated into plans and programs due to the difficulties in translating knowledge about hazards and vulnerability into land use planning policies; (C) risk managers and land use planners, in the past, rarely integrated their experiences into a common ground. To overcome these main gaps, this paper proposes an innovative approach to integrate the risk and vulnerability themes into land use planning practice. In detail, we tried to link the risk assessment and management process into the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure, which became a mandatory tool for land use plans and programs, according to the European directive 42/2001/EC. For this purpose, we first analyzed two case studies, through the use of conceptual maps - the New Orleans disaster (2005) and The Baia Mare pollution (2004) - in order to understand the complexity of these events and of the many interrelated aspects of vulnerability of modern urban contexts. Secondly, we developed a framework in which the risk assessment and the SEA processes were compared and possible links were founded. Finally, we defined a procedure that integrated both into one combined process.



Resident participation in the planning process has emerged as a critical topic in the early 1960s, when many voices rose in opposition to the “top-down” approach of many mainstream planners. One of the most compelling critiques of the “professional-expert” model of planning programs was offered by Paul Davidoff in his 1964 article “Advocacy and pluralism in planning”. In this article, Davidoff challenged planners to acknowledge the many interests that exist within a community and to prepare plans reflecting the concerns of a variety of groups, especially the poor and marginalized.

The negative impacts that recent neo-conservative and structural adjustment policies have had upon many older central cities in the United States have led to a renewed interest in various forms of advocacy planning that promote redistributive economic and development policies and encourage participatory planning processes.

For example, Marie Kennedy’s transformational model of planning argues that a “genuine community development combines material development with the development of people, increasing a community’s capacity for controlling its own development” (2007). Ken Reardon’s empowerment approach to community planning integrate “the core concepts and methods of participatory action research, direct action organizing, and popular education into a powerful social change process” (2000). These and other progressive planning paradigms have arisen within the American political economy, which acknowledges the value of democratic participation in urban governance. This paper argues that in more politically challenging landscapes, such as contemporary Sicily, where there is little support for direct participation in urban governance and organized crime exerts considerable control over many of the economic, political, social and cultural institutions that shape civic life, new approaches to citizen participation and empowerment must be developed to provide poor and working class families with a voice in the basic decisions affecting their lives.

A preliminary set of principles of participatory planning being developed by grassroots leaders and university planners active in community development in Catania will be presented to further the discussion of the principles of good practice for empowerment planning in highly repressive and hotly contested political contexts.

Creating a theory for effective citizen action in plotically challenging landscapes

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The Future of Historical City Centers in the Globalization Era

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Historic centers, as the core of their formation, have special values. These areas are the reflections of cultural, social, economic and political characteristics of the cities in the different eras. In the past, all business, administrative, political, social and cultural activities were take place in these centers: But, because of formation of new structure and new urban centers, they have lost their impress and importance over the time. These historical structures were suffering exhaustion in all physical, economic and social aspects. The destruction is caused because of these following reasons:

- Physical structure exhaustion due to oldness
- Leave of first residents due to low life quality
- Moving of important administrative, political and educational buildings from old area to the new ones.
- Inefficiency of many old functions
- The low price of property in these areas comparing to other parts of the city and unwillingness to invest
- Lack of responsibility in these areas to today's needs

By the entrance of the proliferation of globalization and the formation of different activities especially in the new regions and with the appearance of multi city centers, the historical centers which were the active economic, political, social and cultural parts of the cities, have been obsolesce.

New city developments and inattention to the old part of city, is the main reason to horizontal growth of cities and daily city expanding.

On the other hand, the historical centers reflect urban identity. Today, the phenomenon of globalization breaks borders between countries and makes all cities same. So the urban identity became forgotten.

Today, Urban Science should act as a tool to preserve the worthy historic city centers.

In this paper the effort done to identify the duty of urban design in the globalization era in such a way that it using the benefits of globalization, prevent deterioration of historical city centers and preserve city identity in the same time.



Management is regulations and maintenances of people's use and conflict of them. Planning policy in the UK stressed social inclusion and cohesion, and presented the importance of responding to changing people's needs and coherent public realms (ODPM, 2005; GLA, 2004). However, management policy focuses on creating public spaces which are cleaner, safer and more attractive (ODPM, 2002). This was criticised for ubiquity and lack of understanding social dimension of local spaces (Watson, 2006; Holland et al., 2007).

London's markets are socio-cultural public space with various social activities by different socio-cultural and socio-economic groups. They have been changed with social, cultural and economic context, and government and management intervention. In and around city centres, London's markets have evolved into 'contested space' in which conflict of uses is potentially caused. They are differentiated with flexible management for local needs by various operators such as developers, business organization, community trust and management agencies.

Then, as public space, how and what extent should management respond to changing people's needs in local spaces? The nature of local spaces is that they have integrated their characters over time since the intervention of policy or regulations (Certeau, 1984). Reflecting interface on people's use and management intervention in Borough market, one of London's historic markets gentrified, this study focuses on the potential of management to address conflict and support social integration in urban public spaces.

Borough market, London's historic wholesale market, had been in economical decline and an operator, Borough market trust, has modernized and gentrified the covered market since 1995 as a good quality food retail market as well as a wholesale market. The operator has controlled this market with its own regulation and management practices. With a vision of a local food market, history and place identity was challenged in balance with local needs. Conflict was caused by regulation and management practices, convergence of plan policies, and different vision by operators and user groups. However, the conflict is mitigated through people's self-regulation, informal use and management with other sectors.

Contested space: management of public space in case of London's historic markets

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Voting on Good Transport? Just Sustainability after the Greater Manchester TIF Referendum

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Environmental justice is an increasingly prominent debate in policy and academic circles. Born of struggles in 1970s USA in which ethnic minority populations observed disproportionate exposure to harmful pollution, environmental justice has grown into an international movement of campaigns that link the environment with social justice. Environmental justice campaigns have been researched not only in the USA, but in the United Kingdom (Julian Agyeman 2000; Sherriff 2009) the Central Eastern Europe (Steger 2007) and many other settings around the world. Agyeman et al (2003) have argued that, as environmental justice campaigners embrace sustainability in a wider sense, 'just sustainability' is a concept around which environmental justice and the broader environmental movement can unite.

These campaigns evidence direct dissatisfaction and concern with decisions and developments and therefore present a challenge to planning. Transport is one area of planning for which environmental justice is pertinent, impacting not only upon the global justice issue of climate change, but also upon important local concerns such as air quality, service accessibility, road safety and social inclusion.

This paper takes the example of the Greater Manchester Transport Innovation Fund referendum, in which the public voted to turn down a combined package of congestion charging and investment in public transport, as a lens through which to understand environmental justice in a transport policy setting. The debate included a range of groups, each of which could be seen to be responding to concerns pertinent to environmental justice, from the environmental campaigners 'Clean Air Now' to the pro-motoring group 'Manchester Against Road Tolls.' In particular, it explores the tensions between process (democracy) and outcomes (in this case, sustainable transport); social inclusion; society's attachment to the private mobility; the urgency for change, especially in terms of climate change, and the time and Governance structures needed for inclusive decision making; and the ways in which different groups construct justice.

The paper draws on this case study, and relevant examples in the literature, to argue that transport planning needs a stronger conceptualization of 'what is good' and, with transport decisions impacting upon environmental quality and social justice, that Just Sustainability provides a framework within which difficult, but necessary, decisions can be legitimized.

Integrated urban development is a reviving strategic approach of planning activity that seeks to compound sectoral policies and harmonize different hierarchical levels of plan-making with the aim of creating and maintaining social balance, economic prosperity, healthy environment and a liveable and attractive atmosphere in cities. Whenever it comes to decisions concerning complex matters (e.g. the future of a large town) factors have to be balanced and contested against each other, many times undertaking deficits to certain fields in order to reach a long term overall optimum. At the modern age marked by industrialization, economic growth has been at the focal point of spatial development processes. Today emphasis in urban development matters is shifting towards climate change, social inclusion and creative urban environment, all being vital issues for our modern cities.

Countries differ in the way of presenting and addressing these concerns in urban development plans. In many Central European countries the introduction of an integrated approach urban development practice highlighting social and environmental issues was supported by the pressure of meeting the European Union norms, which has been a prerequisite of receiving funds. In Hungary, the law for spatial development and land use planning does not prescribe any compulsory elements of urban development concepts. Thus, to ensure that urban development will follow the guidelines announced in the European Union strategies (Lisbon Strategy, Chart of Leipzig), it is prescribed by a new act that grants for urban regeneration (practically the only grant that cities with the most common and most pressing problems can apply for) are only available for cities that have prepared an Integrated Urban Development Strategy (IUDS). However, the necessary and favourable elements of the IUDS are described in an IUDS handbook.

This paper examines the critical elements of integrated urban development as well as the presence of sustainability concerns within these elements in European context. After attempting to define the 'ideal type' of the European integrated urban development concept and the situation of this concept in the hierarchy of spatial planning, it compares the Hungarian 'ideal type' (norms and elements set in the IUDS handbook) to the European one. The comparison is supplemented by a few examples of actual integrated development strategies prepared by Hungarian cities according to the IUDS handbook.

Integrated urban development strategies

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The article presents and analyses the urban development of the Musicon area in Roskilde (Denmark).

Musicon represents a very interesting experiment of planning without the definition of a master plan, using instead an highly participative process design based on the active involvement of key stakeholders and public, and to exploit the creative and innovative potential of the actors involved.

Roskilde is an historical town and, with its 80.000 inhabitants, it is one of the mayor centers in Zealand, located some 30 km west of Copenhagen; the town is particularly known for hosting one of the largest European music festival that attracts over 100.000 spectators every year, and for hosting one of the mayor Danish university

Musicon covers an area of 250.000 sq meters located between Roskilde medieval town center and the area hosting the Roskilde Festival; in 2003 the Municipality of Roskilde acquired the area, formerly used for the production of concrete, deciding to create here a vibrant music district, with around 2.000 workplaces and 500 dwellings, along a development phase of 15-20 years, focusing on culture, education and cultural businesses.

The Municipality decided to avoid the use of a master plan, which is considered to be limited to the definition of the final state for the area, particularly for what concerns its physical dimension, and would represent a mayor constrain for true participative and innovative processes;

Thereby, in order to keep the development process open and participative, and to avoid immediate and conspicuous economic investments, the municipality opted for planning as less as possible, focusing on activities, small projects and temporary events that should trigger a mayor colonization process.

For this reason Musicon process design and colonization is based on few key principles, the provision of a minimal physical infrastructure, and the mayor organizational support given to any actor intentioned to organize temporary events or to settle permanent activities in the area, as long as in accordance with the general concept and principles.

The aim of this article is to use the Musicon case study to better understand the dual relation between a traditional master plan and process design, analyzing this experience under a multiple perspective:

Innovation and creative processes for urban development

Sustainable urban development, in theory and within similar Scandinavian practices
Public participation and stakeholders involvement

Furthermore through the analyses are highlighted possible weaknesses within the process design and are suggest possible ways to implement a frame for evaluation and monitoring of the development process.

In the ongoing debate on the need for cross-sectoral coordination of planning activities, the lack of integration between land use planning on the one hand and transportation planning on the other, takes a central position. However, in planning theory, the issue of cross- sectoral integration is not as central as among planning practitioners. This paper examines a recent planning project in Sweden, highlighting the core problem of differences in perspectives, of principal importance for the possibility of integrated planning. The aim is to deepen the understanding of the conditions for integration of land use planning and transportation planning, by focusing on the relationship between physical plans and planning processes.

While communicative planning theories often address the problem of how to bridge differences in perspectives, this paper focuses on the processes through which such differences occur in the first place. Based on the case and with reference to theories about how meaning is negotiated through a dual process of reification and participation the paper discusses the role of plans in relation to processes in the evolution of different perspectives.

The results of the study suggest that the challenge of coordinating transportation and land use planning cannot merely be seen as a merger of activities from two organizational entities through common plans, but has to be understood in terms of interaction between people.

Integration of urban planning and transportation planning under the canopy of a holistic plans?

An argument for procedure over plans

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Exhibition center development in Europe: a multidimensional historical analysis

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All over Europe conference and exposition centers are being renovated and extended. The aim of this paper is to propose a framework to analyze these developments. It does so from an historical institutionalist perspective by employing path dependency arguments. However, after an analysis of past and present of exhibition centers in Europe, it is found that this theory contains some omissions which make them less suitable for the analysis of such large scale urban projects. To correct these omissions, a multidimensional view to path dependency, consisting of four different dimensions is proposed. This framework looks at path dependency within and between the dimensions of form, function, spatial embeddedness and institutional setting. It is argued that corresponding developments in all four dimensions lead to path dependent development, whilst divergence from this correspondence in one of these dimensions leads to a critical juncture. From this analytical framework a typology of exhibition center development is derived.

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China is known for its long tradition of civilization. Many different architectural and urban cultures are witnesses of this. The traditional Chinese civilization created many valuable historical and cultural cities, which include capital cities, castles, cultural centers, and commercial and transportation centers. Other than the historical cities of Han Nationality, there are also hundreds of cultural cities of various nationalities.

The fast development of the economy and the overheated building sector are detrimental to the original urban landscapes in China. Is there an effective way to preserve and develop China's urban landscapes in contemporary China?

The paper is intended to discuss two primary issues: what are the existing problems of urban landscape in China? Is there an effective way to preserve and develop Chinese urban landscapes?

Regarding the first issue, the paper defines the most significant problems of urban landscape in China and interprets relevant reasons. Regarding the second issue, the improvement of Chinese urban planning mechanism has been introduced. Four fundamental elements, which are necessary for the identification of Chinese urban landscape, have been presented. Based on these four fundamental elements, the proposals to preserving and developing Chinese urban landscape have been discussed.

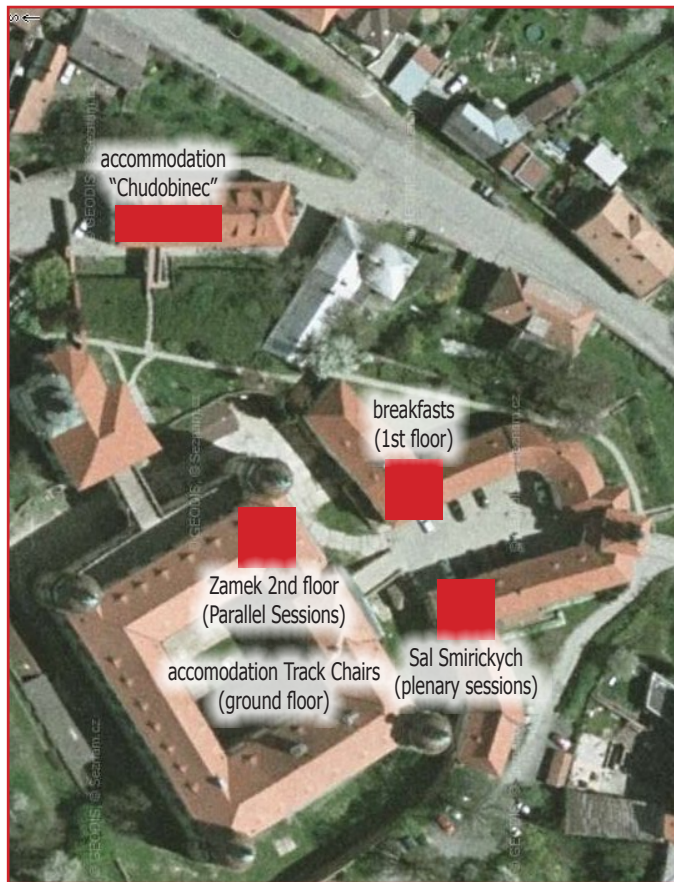
Is there an effective way to preserve and develop China's urban landscapes in contemporary China?

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Plan of the venue



Presenting Authors are accommodated in "Chudobinec" also called "Dum Savojskych", the Track Chairs are accommodated in the castle itself.

The breakfasts are served in the cafeteria of the castle.

"Sal Smirickyh", where the plenary sessions take place, is located in front of the cafeteria.

The parallel sessions and coffee breaks may be accessed by the staircase to the right of the entrance to the main building of the Castle. The parallel sessions take place in 2nd floor corridor above the entrance to the main building.

The first reference to Kostelec n.C.l. comes from 1344. Deep forests surrounded this small village. They consisted especially of coniferous tree species such as spruce (*Picea abies*) and fir (*Abies alba*). Kostelec's castle was built in the 14th century. Up to now only tiny original parts were preserved - right arc parts in front of the castle. Contemporary shape is the result of several reconstructions. Kostelec was acclaimed as town in 1489.

In 1558 Mr. Jaroslav Smiricky acquired kostelec's manor and established here family seat. He enlarged the manor by purchasing of other estates. Significance of forest ownership was for possessors more important with respect to hunting than timber production. In those days timber sources was reasonable and wood was not especially appreciated. However other parts of our country showed deficiency in timber reserves.

The landscape pattern was altered significantly during the Thirty Years' War. A lot of villages and manors were burned out. More than two-thirds of fields were not covered, the percentage of wasteland increased. War consequences were serious: 3600 ha of wasteland in 1654. Number of livestock decreased rapidly while count of wildlife animals increased.

After Jan Adam Ondrej von Liechtenstein's death, Terezie Antonie Felicitas - his daughter - (duchess from Savoy-Carignan) became the owner of kostelec's manor. This person was important in relation to creation of the largest liechtenstein holding in Bohemia. Duchess from Savoy accomplished the castle reconstruction at Kostelec n.C.l. The castle has been preserved in the same shape up to now.

In 1934 nationalized Liechtenstein manor was passed on administration of the Czech Technical University in Prague. The grounds of forest enterprise's estate included former integrated Liechtenstein manor comprising 4462 ha of woodland, the castle at Kostelec n.C.l. and a fish pond cascade at Jevany. Since 1935 University Forest Establishment is serving the purposes of University research and practical student training.

After 1945, additional land was acquired; so contemporary land area reaches 7146 ha, which consists of woodland (7003ha), ponds and other water surfaces (72 ha), farming land (37 ha), built-up areas and other sites (32 ha). The Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague holds 5630 ha of land. Another 1061 ha is leased from private owners and communes.

Timetable BUS from Prague to Kostelec and back

HZ

buses 381, 387
Kostelec - Prague (Haje)



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